G.L.F. GARDEN GUIDE

SPRING 1945

Your Garden—

THE estimated 2,000,000 gardens in G.L.F. territory hold a key spot in 1945 agriculture in the Northeast.

Farmers have been called on to maintain production at about the same accelerated rate as in 1944, to meet food needs for the farm and city home, and for fighting men at home and abroad. The consumer, too, sees question marks in the uncertainties surrounding rationing.

All of which increases the importance of well-planned, well-cultivated, well-cared-for gardens.

Things Good Gardeners Know

Experts say that the average garden now produces only 50 per cent of what it can yield. Good gardeners know that the way to increase production is to use every suitable square foot of garden space, and to use it as long as plants will grow.

They know the necessity for choosing varieties which will mature during the available season. They realize the value of limiting seed purchases to needs, the importance of avoiding waste. They realize that treatment of several varieties of seed (see page 15) will help reduce disease waste.

They understand the value of planting to maintain soil fertility and to avoid carrying over diseases and insects between seasons. They know that rows should be plotted with an eye to the method of cultivation—hoe, hand and horse cultivator or tractor.

Planning the Planting

The experienced gardener also knows better than to plant so many beans that his wife's cooking ingenuity will be taxed to avoid a chorus of "What, beans again?" He realizes that she will want her canned goods shelves to bulge next winter, but not with beans alone.

It's common sense to thin the plantings so the seedlings will have room to grow, to use companion crops and succession planting. Those are well-pointed roads to 100 per cent garden yield.

Gardening Precautions

The good gardener fights disease and insect pests throughout the growing season, with protective bands against cutworms attacking young plants, sprays and dusts against bean beetles and squash bugs, bacteria and fungi.

No one needs to tell him that peas planted in the same spot two years in a row are likely to develop root rot the second year; that cabbage following cabbage may be affected by club foot.

Is What You Make It

Nor does he need to be told that placing rows of similar spacing in the same area will make cultivating easier, that he should allow the needed growing space for each crop.

The good gardener senses the fertilizer shortage and does his ordering early. He fortifies barnyard manure with superphosphate.

Those Weeds

Weeding, the good gardener says, should start before the garden is planted, and continue as long as it is growing. He cultivates after every rain when weeds are just showing their heads. If weeds are four or five inches tall, he pulls them from the bottom of the stalk, and gets the moisture-absorbing roots. If weeds are tall enough so that their roots may be intertwined with vegetable roots, and the soil is so dry that pulling can cause damage, he cuts the weeds.

Does Gardening Pay?

Good gardening, definitely, pays.

The New York State College of Agriculture, for example, says that while an hour with the hens in 1942, the last year for which figures are available, paid the average farmer in this state $1.25, and an hour with the cows only $.82, an equivalent hour in the garden returned $2.75.

Tips *To Improve Your Garden*

Companion Crops. One obvious way to make the garden yield a steady flow of vegetables from early spring to late fall is the use of companion crops. Quick-maturing vegetables like spinach, beans, kale, radishes and lettuce may be planted between or in rows of eggplant, melons, tomatoes, or other crops which remain in the garden throughout the season. The early crops thus will mature before the later ones need the space they occupy to develop properly.

Succession Planting. Succession planting is possible in several ways. One crop may follow another in the same season. Sugar corn or late cabbage thus may fill the space vacated by the harvesting of early peas, radishes or snap beans. Or succession plantings of the same vegetables may be made at intervals of a few days, to assure a continuous supply of sweet corn, snap beans or spinach until frost time. The planting of three kinds of corn at the same time, but with different maturing periods, offers a third method.

Thinning. As soon as plants are big enough to handle, they should be thinned to make room for the growing vegetables to develop. Lettuce, for example, should be thinned as early as possible. Beets, carrots and onions can be allowed to reach edible size before thinning. Small fingerling carrots are fine flavored and small beets are excellent for pickling, while beet tops make delicious greens. Thinnings also offer material for transplanting to fill holes left by early harvesting.

What . . . When and How to Plant

CROP	PLANTING DISTANCES			Planting depth in inches	Date of planting seed or plants (Approximate)
	Space plants in rows, inches	Rows, width in inches Cultivation			
		Horse	*Hand*		
BEANS					
Snap—2 or more plantings	2–4	36	24	1–2	May 1—July 15
Bush Lima	6–8	34	24	1–2	May 15–30
Pole Lima	6–8	36	24	1–2	May 15–30
BEETS					
Early	2–4		14–18	½–¾	Early Spring
Late	2–4		12–18	½–¾	Thru July 15
BROCCOLI	18	36	20–24	½	Early Spring—July 15
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	18	36	20–24	½	June 15–30
CABBAGE					
Early	18	36	20–24	½	Early Spring
Late	18	36	24	½	June 30
CARROTS—2 plantings	2		14–18	¼–½	Early Spring
CAULIFLOWER	18	36	20–24	½	June 30
CELERY	6	36	20–24	¼	June 15
CHINESE CABBAGE	10		24	½	Early Spring—August
CUCUMBER	12–18	48		1–1½	May 15–30
EGG PLANT	24	36	24	½	May 15–30
ENDIVE	12		14–18	¼	Early Spring—August
KALE	10		24	½	Early Spring—August
KOHLRABI	3–4		14–18	¼–½	Early Spring—August
LETTUCE—2 or more plantings	8–12		14–18	½	Early Spring—Fall
MUSKMELONS	12–18	48		½	May 1–15
ONIONS					
Green sets	2		14–18	2	Early Spring
Mature bulbs	1½–2		14–18	¼–½	May 15
PARSLEY	4–6		14–18	¼–½	Early Spring
PARSNIP	4–6	36	24	½	Early Spring
PEAS—2 or more plantings	2	36	24	1–2	Early Spring
PEPPERS	18	36	24	½	May 15–30
POTATOES					
Early	10–12	36	30	4	Early Spring
Late	10–12	36	30	4	May 15–30
PUMPKIN	24–36	72–96	48	1	May 15–30
RADISHES—2 or more plantings	1–2		14–18	¼–½	Early Spring—August
RUTABAGA	6–10	30–36	18–24	½	July 15
SALSIFY	2–3	30–36	18–24	1	Early Spring
SQUASH					
Summer	18–24	48–60	30–36	1	May 15
Fall	48–60	72–96	42–48	1	May 15–June 30
Winter	60–72	72–96	42–48	1	May 15–June 30
SOY BEANS					
Edible	4–6	36	24	½	June 1
SWEET CORN—2–4 plantings	9–12	30–36	24–30	1	May 1–July 1
SWISS CHARD	6–8	30–36	18–24	½	May 15–30
SPINACH—2 plantings	4–8		14–18	½	Early Spring
New Zealand	18–24	36	24–30	½	Sept. for Fall Crop
TOMATOES	36–48	42–48	36	½	May 15–30
TURNIPS	3–4	30–36	14–18	½	July 1–30
WATERMELON	72	72–96		1	May 15–30

PERENNIAL AND FRUIT CROPS

	For 12 mo. supply in feet of rows	Plants Required	Spacing in row—feet	Width of rows —feet	Depth to set inches	Ready to harvest—after year set
ASPARAGUS	50–100	35–100	1½	3–4	6–8	2–3
RHUBARB	40–50	25	2	3–4	2–3	1
STRAWBERRIES	200–400	150–300	1½	3–4	—	1
RASPBERRIES	100–150	50–75	2–3	4–6	—	1
BLACKBERRIES	50–75	25–35	2–3	4–6	—	1
CURRANTS	50	12–15	3	4–6	—	1
GRAPES	100	10–12	8–10	6–8	—	1–2

SAVE THIS GARDEN GUIDE—USE IT AT PLANTING TIME

How does your

Beans

(Successive Plantings up to July 15)

Snap beans should be planted after danger of frost is past. Bush beans should be planted 2″ to 4″ apart in rows 1″ to 2″ deep. Space rows for easy cultivation—18″ for hand and 36″ for horse cultivation. Cover the seed and firm the soil.

Pole beans should be planted about the same time. Use poles 4′ to 8′ long set 3′ apart. Space rows 4′ apart. Plant 5 to 8 beans, 1½″ to 2″ deep around each pole. Thin out plants, leaving 4 strong ones to each pole and train to climb in one direction around pole.

Lima beans require a longer and warmer season than bush beans. In Long Island, New Jersey and sections with long growing seasons, Limas may be planted May 15. In cooler sections, about June 1. Henderson Bush and similar small seeded varieties are best for short growing seasons. Pole varieties require a long growing season. Plant seed 6″ to 8″ apart. Increase the stand and insure against rotting by treating seed with Spergon.

Beets

(Plant for greens as well as root crop)

Beets may be planted as soon as ground is ready in spring. In order to have surplus for winter storing, make two or three successive plantings rather than one large planting. Sow thinly in well worked, light soil, planting about ½″ to ¾″ deep. Rows should be 14″ to 18″ apart. Thin seedlings to 2″ to 4″.

Crosby Egyptian and early Wonder are good for table use and Detroit Dark Red for canning or storage.

Broccoli

Broccoli will bear throughout the season, and requires no blanching. Cut the head of closely massed flowers when in the bud stage and small lateral clusters will continue to develop through the growing season. Seed sown in flats during February or March and set out as soon as the garden is ready will provide early crops. For late crops, sow seed about May 1 and transplant 6 to 8 weeks later. Space plants 18″ apart in rows 24″ to 36″ apart. Broccoli will stand considerable freezing weather.

Brussels Sprouts

Wherever late cabbage will grow this hardy vegetable can be grown successfully. About May first sow in seed bed, transplanting seedlings and spacing the same as broccoli. Removing the lower leaves as sprouts approach edible size makes harvest easier. Plants pulled or cut when freezing weather comes can be packed tightly together in a cool cellar to be picked during the winter.

Cabbage

(Early, midseason and late varieties lengthen season)

For continued supply set early varieties as soon as soil is plowed and ready. In early summer set midseason and late varieties to mature in the early and late fall. For early crops plant early Copenhagen Market, then Late Copenhagen Market and Glory of Enkhuizen for midseason and Danish Ballhead for late or storage crop. Cabbage should not be grown in the same area each year as diseases and insects are more troublesome. Cabbage does not do well on very acid soil and needs ample sunlight, moisture and fertilizer. Cabbage roots develop near the surface, running horizontally across the rows, and should have only shallow cultivation.

Sow seeds 6 to 8 weeks before time to set plants if growing your own. Space plants 16″ to 20″ apart in rows 24″ to 36″ apart.

Early cabbage should be cut as needed, as it does not keep well. Late cabbage should be cut as late as possible before freezing.

Carrot

(Plant early for table use—June for storage crop)

A cool season crop that may be planted as soon as the ground is ready. For quicker, more even growth, the seed may be sprouted between layers of wet blotting paper for 4 or 5 days. Just before planting, spread the sprouted seeds on the surface to let them dry.

Over-mature carrots do not keep well in storage so plan a second planting late in June for a storage crop. Plant seed very shallow in rows 14″ to 18″ apart, and then thin seedlings when they are 2″ high.

Cauliflower

(A desirable fall crop)

Cauliflower needs a deep, rich loamy soil and quickly available plant food. It is a cool season crop needing plenty of moisture and is harder to grow than either cabbage or broccoli. Fall crops are usually more successful. Sow seed around May 1 for setting in

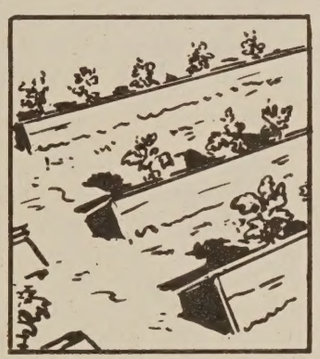
Garden Grow?

the garden in late June or July in most of G.L.F. territory. Delay seeding a couple of weeks in Long Island and New Jersey. Spacing and care are same as for cabbage.

Cauliflower heads must be blanched as they begin to form by tying the outside leaves together over the head. Blanching usually takes a week to 10 days but in warm weather this time is shortened. Watch the heads carefully to see that they do not pass the best stage of maturity.

Celery

This is a cool season, difficult crop for most home gardens. Fall crops are easier to grow than spring crops. The semi-green and green varieties are preferred.



Celery seed is small and slow to germinate, and should be sown very shallow in a flat or hot bed and covered with old burlap if you grow your own plants. When the seed has sprouted remove the burlap covering. Plants must be watered regularly.

Space plants 6″ to 8″ apart in rows 20″ to 24″ apart and fertilize liberally.

To blanch the crop when it reaches maturity, shut out the light by using heavy dark paper, boards or soil. Soil should not be used for blanching during warm weather. For a small number of plants, newspaper tied around each plant is satisfactory. Watch the blanching carefully to harvest the crop in its best edible condition.

Chard, Swiss

(A summer-long source of greens)

Chard is a member of the beet family but produces a large growth of leaves instead of bulbs. Swiss chard can be sown early as it is very hardy and will produce a continuous harvest all summer.

Space rows 18″ to 24″ apart. Plants should be thinned to 6″ apart. New growth will develop if the plant becomes too rank by cutting it off 2″ or 3″ above the ground.

Chinese Cabbage

(For fall green variety)

A green with delicate flavor and excellent for salad. It is sensitive to hot weather and should be sown in early spring and about August 1st for a good fall crop. Plant seed in rows 24″ apart and thin to stand 10″ apart in rows. Plant ½″ deep.

Corn, Sweet

(Lengthen season by selecting different maturing dates)

Sweet corn grows best in hot weather as it is subject to frost damage. Plant seed after danger of frost has passed and the ground is warm. Earlier plantings can be made if seed is treated with chemicals to prevent rotting.

For a constant supply of corn from midsummer to frost, make several plantings of a quick-maturing variety or plant an early, a midseason and a late variety together.

To insure better cross pollination, plant in 2 or 3 shorter rows rather than 1 long row. Hills should be spaced 30″ to 36″ each way and plants thinned to 3 strong stalks per hill. In rows, the plants should stand 9″ to 12″ apart. Plant seed 1″ to 2″ deep.

Golden Sunshine, Golden Bantam and Bantam Evergreen are good yellow open pollinated varieties and Luther Hill and Stowell's Evergreen are recommended white varieties. Recommended hybrids, listing the earliest variety first, are Marcross 13:6, Carmel Cross and Golden Cross Bantam. For canning or quick freezing, Golden Cross is the best variety. Hybrids in general produce larger yields and better quality than open-pollinated varieties. Since ears of hybrids tend to mature all at one time, a series of small plantings is recommended.

Cucumber

(Plant for table use and pickling)

This is a tender crop to be planted from approximately May 1 to 15 after danger of frost has passed. The cucumber is a vining plant and 4′ or 5′ should be allowed between rows, spacing plants 12″ apart. If planted in hills, allow 3′ between each hill. Sow seed ½″ to 1″ deep, cover and firm the soil.

If fruits are kept picked as soon as they reach edible size a few plants will produce a good crop throughout the season. For the small pickling sizes, National Pickling is recommended. Slicing varieties will also produce good pickles if they are picked at the proper time.

Egg Plant

This is a tender, slow-growing plant, easily checked by temperatures below 50° F. From 2 to 5 fruits can be obtained from strong plants in good soil. To grow your own plants,

seed should be started indoors in February or March. For most sections of G.L.F. the short season variety, New Hampshire Hybrid, is best and Black Beauty is good for areas with longer growing season. Plants should be set out about June 1 . . . 20″ to 24″ apart, in rows 30″ to 36″ apart.

Endive

(Make second planting in August)

Endive is a good early spring and late fall crop. Sow seeds in shallow rows 14″ to 18″ apart. Plants should be thinned to stand 12″ apart. Two or three weeks before harvesting, when plants are nearly full grown, tie outer leaves together or cover with clean straw to blanch the heads. Blanching removes the bitter flavor. If it rains while plants are blanching, uncover the heads, let them dry and re-cover them. Late plants, taken up with soil or roots and packed together in a dark cool celler can be stored for some time.

Kale

This is a hardy greens crop that can be grown in any good garden soil. It may be harvested by cutting the entire plant or by removing only the larger leaves while they are young. Old, large leaves are likely to be tough. Plant in early spring and August in rows 24″ apart and thin out, allowing 10″ in rows. Plant about ½″ deep.

Kohlrabi

Kohlrabi is a turnip that grows on top of the soil. Sow early in the spring or in August for late fall harvest. Plant in narrow rows and thin plants to stand 4″ to 6″ in the row. Frequent small plantings are more desirable than 1 large one. Harvest when bulbs are between 1½″ and 3″ in diameter.

Muskmelon

This is a warm season crop. In cooler sections of New York seed should be started in pots indoors. In warmer sections plant seed in rows 4′ to 5′ apart with 12″ between plants or in hills, 3′ apart. Sow seed ½″ to 1″ deep, cover and firm soil.

For New York and Pennsylvania, plant Delicious and Benders Surprise; for New Jersey, Heart of Gold and Pride of Wisconsin are recommended. See page 14 for protection of muskmelons against cucumber beetle.

For home use, leave muskmelons on the plants until they slip easily from the stem.

Lettuce

(Successive planting of short rows for full season supply)

Sow seed in narrow rows as soon as the garden is ready in early spring. Thin out seedlings as soon as they are large enough. Leaf varieties should be thinned to stand 6″ to 8″ apart; heading varieties should be thinned to have single plants 12″ to 14″ apart. Sow seed shallow and very thin. Make successive plantings throughout the season except in the hot part of the summer.

Grand Rapids, Black Seeded Simpson and Prizehead are the easiest leaf varieties to grow. Heading varieties such as Big Boston, Imperial 847 or Cosberg grow well in early spring and late fall but shoot to seed and grow bitter in hot weather.

Onion

Onions should be planted as early in the spring as possible in loose soil, well drained and supplied with humus. Plant very thin and shallow in narrow rows. If you buy or grow seedling plants, they should be transplanted early in the spring, about 2″ apart.

For green onions, sets (onions grown from seed during the previous season) or seedlings should be set in furrows 2″ deep. Plants are ready when they reach the desired size.

Onions for storage must be allowed to ripen before harvesting. The tops should ripen down and the outer skin of the bulbs should be dry before pulling. After pulling the onions should lie on top of the ground until tops are thoroughly dry, usually 3 days to 1 week. Then cut tops off about ½″ above the bulb. Before putting in winter storage onions should be put in open crates and stored, to cure for 3 to 4 weeks.

Parsley

One short row for garnishing purposes is ample space. Seed should be planted as early in spring as possible and very shallow as it is slow to germinate. Thin plants to stand 4″ to 6″ apart. Parsley can be grown indoors all winter by potting a single plant early before the tap root has developed too far. If plants grow too fast, cut off the top above the crown and new growth will develop.

Parsnips

This is a slow maturing crop and is usually sown in May and left in place until after freezing weather or until spring. Better shaped roots will develop if the soil is fine and loose.

Sow seed in shallow rows, ½″ to ¾″ deep. Space rows 24″ to 36″ apart. Thin the plants to prevent crowding. Parsnips may be dug after the first freeze and may be pulled and stored in cellars like other root crops or may be left in the ground until spring.

Peas

(Plant an early, 2nd early, and late crop)

Plant peas early so that they get most of their growth before warm weather. Plant seed 1″ to 2″ deep in rows 24″ to 36″ apart. Dwarf varieties can be grown closer together than tall growing peas. Space seed 2″ to 3″ apart in the row. Don't plant peas where peas were grown in previous season—it encourages root rot and other diseases. G.L.F. seed is treated with Spergon to prevent damping off.

Spread maturity dates by sowing early, midseason, and late varieties at about the same time. Peas mature very rapidly in hot weather. Watch them carefully and pick the crop when it is at its best.

Pepper

Peppers require a long, warm season. Plants should be started in hot beds, window boxes or purchased from plant growers. Set out of doors after danger of frost is past. Space rows 24″ to 36″ apart, allowing 14″ to 18″ between plants. Allow 8 to 10 weeks to grow plants. When gathering peppers, cut them off with a knife or pruning shears—pulling them off is likely to injure the plant.

Pumpkin

Pumpkins are planted at about the same time as sweet corn and often between the rows of sweet or field corn. Since pumpkins require a great deal of space and have little value they should be grown only in large gardens. Plant in hills 4′ to 6′ apart, each way. Plant several seeds and thin the plants to 3 or 4 per hill. The small sugar variety (New England Pie) is the most popular.

Radish

(Short rows in early Spring and August)

Radishes are hardy and mature quickly. Plant very early in the spring or in August for a fall crop. Sow seed shallow, ½″ deep in narrow rows. Thin plants so that growth is rapid, insuring crispness and tenderness. Scarlet Globe and Sprakler reach maturity quicker than White Icicle and are less likely to be injured by worms early in the season.

Rutabaga

Rutabaga or Swede turnips require a longer growing season and more moisture than turnips. Sow seed from June 15 to July 15 in narrow rows. Thin plants to stand 6″ to 8″ in the row. Plants may be raised in an outdoor seed bed and transplanted.

Salsify

Similar in culture and growth to parsnips. Sow seeds thinly in rows 18″ apart in light, rich, mellow deep soil. Thin seedlings to 3″ apart. Salsify requires a full season to grow and roots are best if frosted.

Spinach

(Spinach spring and fall, New Zealand for summer crop)

Spinach should be planted early in the spring or in late fall. It does best in cool weather and will withstand some freezing. During long hot days of June and July it will go to seed. Soil should be fairly sweet and well fertilized. Sow in narrow rows as thin as possible.

Plant New Zealand (not a true spinach) for summer greens. The seed is large and has a hard seed coat. Soak seed in lukewarm water for 24 to 48 hours before seeding. Sow after the ground is warm and space plants 10″ to 12″ apart in rows 36″ apart. After the edible tips are cut from the ends of the branches, the plant will send out new growth, producing all through the summer.

Squash

Plant squash after danger of frost is past. Summer squash can be placed in hills 3′ each way. Harvest while rinds are still soft enough to indent easily with the fingernail. Fall and winter varieties mature more slowly than summer squash, and should be planted in hills spaced 8′ each way. For directions on protecting the plants against insects, including squash borer, see chart on page 14.

Soybeans, Edible

A new vegetable that is an excellent source of vitamins A, B, and G, and of protein.

In much of G.L.F. territory, planting should be done around June 1. Inoculate seed with bacteria culture enclosed in each package, according to directions. Sow thinly in rows 24″ to 36″ apart, planting seed very shallow. Beans may be harvested in the green stage or when mature. They are easier to shell if soaked in boiling water for a few minutes, then immersed in cold water.

Tomato

(Lengthen the harvest by planting several varieties)

Tomato plants are tender and should not be set in the garden until all danger of frost is past. Protect young plants from hard winds and dust or spray at any sign of flea beetles.

Good, stocky plants require 8 to 10 weeks to grow either in a hotbed, greenhouse or a sunny warm room. Homegrown plants should be transplanted once before final setting to allow room for developing hardy plants. Many gardeners buy plants from plant growers.

Leave 4′ to 5′ between rows and 3′ between plants if the crop is allowed to grow on the ground. If plants are pruned and staked, rows can be closer together. Staked vines yield cleaner fruit in a wet year but suffer from sunscald and dry rot in dry seasons.

Choose several varieties in order to have a continuous crop. Most early varieties are not well adapted to the home garden. Pritchard, Marglobe, and Rutgers are excellent varieties. John Baer and Bonny Best are recommended for short growing seasons.

Turnip

In this territory, turnips do better if grown as a fall crop. In July or early August, sow seed in rows 14″ to 30″ apart. Thin plants to stand 3″ to 4″ apart. Cultivate lightly to keep free from weeds. Turnips may be left in the ground late in the fall.

Watermelon

Watermelon requires too long a growing season to be very successful in much of G.L.F. territory. Honey Cream is a short season variety fairly satisfactory in most of New York State. Stone Mountain matures in regions with longer growing season. Watermelon culture is similar to muskmelons.

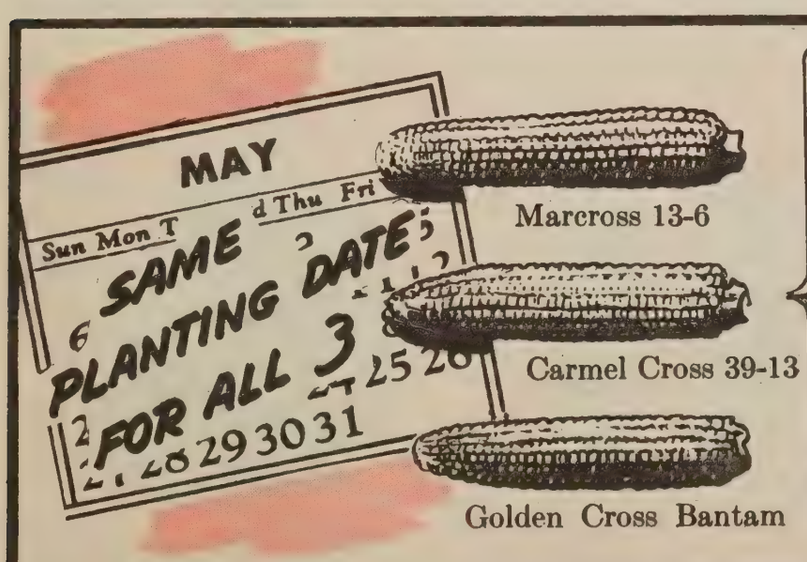
Varieties

What Seeds to Sow

	Approximate Days to Table Size	Suitable for Freezing (F) Canning (C)		PRICES ¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
BEANS						
(Green pod dwarf)						
Stringless greenpod	52	F&C	Pods round, medium green, slightly curved, 5½ to 6 inches long. High quality.	.15	.20	.35
Tendergreen	54	F&C	Round podded, darker green and straighter than Stringless Green-pod. Excellent quality.	.15	.20	.35
Stringless Black Valentine	54	C	Pods oval, medium green, stringless, average length 6 to 7 in. Excellent quality.	.15	.20	.35
French Horticultural	60		Pods semi-flat, green at early stages, splashed with red color at maturity. Long podded. Used by some as snap bean but mostly as green shell beans which are edible in about 60 days. Cook like lima beans.	.15	.20	.35
(Green and wax pole)						
Kentucky Wonder	65	F	Late maturing, heavy yielding. Pods medium green, 9 to 10 in., slightly stringy.	.15	.20	.35
Kentucky Wonder Wax	68	F	Pods light yellow, moderately stringy, 6 to 8 in.	.15	.20	.35
(Dwarf Wax)						
Pencil Pod Black Wax	55	C	Round podded, stringless, light yellow. One of best quality.	.15	.25	.40
Sure Crop Wax	53	C	Flat podded. Also known as Bountiful Wax. Heavy yielding. Quality good.	.15	.25	.40
Lima						
Burpee Improved	77	F&C	Large seeded types. Pods 5 in. long, average 4 seeds. Bush type growth. Seed white.	.18	.30	.40
Cangreen	68	F&C	Green seeded Henderson; growth habits similar.	.18	.30	.45
Early Market	71	F	New varieties, earlier and heavier yielding than Improved Burpee. Excellent quality.	.18	.30	.45
Fordhook	71	F	Pods 4–4½ in.; large seeded variety; for commercial and home garden use.	.18	.30	.45
Fordhook 242	70	F	New variety, heavy early set pods; heat resistant.	.18	.30	.45
Henderson	65	F&C	Small seeded, drawf type pods 3 to 3½ in.; 3 to 4 seeds per pod. Used for green shell or dry.	.15	.25	.35
King of Garden	88	F&C	Pole variety, large pods. Excellent quality. Requires support and long growing season.	.15	.25	.40
BEETS				*Pkt.*	1 *oz.*	
Crosby Egyptian	55		Dark red globe shaped bulbs with light flesh. Light colored leaves ideal for greens.	.10	.20	
Early Wonder	52		Similar in shape and growth to Crosby Egyptian.	.10	.20	
Detroit Dark Red	60	C	Globular roots with dark red flesh.	.10	.20	
BROCCOLI						
Calabrese (Italian Green Sprouting)	60	F	Plants grow 3 to 4 ft. high. Seed hot water treated.	.10	.60	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS						
Long Island Improved	85	F	Half dwarf variety. Seed hot water treated.	.10	1.00	
CABBAGE						
Early Copenhagen Market	75		Round, solid heads, 6 to 7 in., in diameter.	.10		
Glory of Enkhuizen	85		Excellent variety for kraut or late fall use. Large round heads.	.10		
Savoy	90		Dark green heads, fairly large and somewhat flattened.	.10		
Penn State Ballhead	110		For late fall and storage. Thick, oval heads. Heavy yielder.	.10		
Mammoth Red Rock	120		Late red cabbage for storage. Good keeper.	.10		
CARROTS						
Chantenay (Red Cored Strain)	70		5 to 6 in. roots, 2 to 2½ in. thick at shoulder. Reddish-orange core.	.10	.30	
Danvers Half Long	75		Half long roots, bright orange color, crisp and tender.	.10	.30	
Nantes or Coreless	70		Half long type, bright orange, crisp and tender.	.10	.35	
CAULIFLOWER						
Improved Holland Erfurt	65		Sure header under most conditions.	.10		

G. L. F. Seed Is Available at Your G. L. F. Service Agency

	Approximate Days to Table Size	Suitable for Freezing (F) Canning (C)		PRICES		
CELERY				*Pkt.*	*1 oz.*	
Cornell 19	100		New half green variety of merit.	.10		
Golden Plume or Wonderful	85		Full hearted with thick, full stocks. Requires blanching as it reaches maturity.	.10		
Salt Lake or Utah	125		Requires some blanching. Has nutty flavor and is crisp and delicious.	.10		
Giant Pascal	140		Green color. Thick, solid, round stalks.	.10		
Summer Pascal	115		New early green celery of excellent quality.	.10		
CELERIAC						
Large Smooth Prague	110		Tubes used for flavor in soups, stews, etc.	.10	.80	
CHINESE CABBAGE						
Chihli	70		Tall heading variety. Serve as salad or cook like asparagus.	.10		
CHARD						
Fordhook Giant	55	C	Dark green, large leaved with thick, succulent stalk.	.10	.20	
SWEET CORN				*¼ lb.*	*½ lb.*	*1 lb.*
(Hybrid Types)						
Marcross 13–6	72		Orange-yellow color kernels. Ears 7 to 8 in. Not as sweet as Golden Cross Bantam. Resistant to wilt (Stewart's Disease).	.20	.30	.50
Carmel Cross 39–13	85	C	Yellow kernels, ears 7½ to 8 in. Resistant to wilt.	.20	.30	.50
Golden Cross Bantam	88	C&F	Light yellow kernels, ears 7½ to 8 in. Best quality of all hybrids. Resistant to wilt.	.20	.30	.50
Hybrid Blend	85		Gives wide spread in maturity for home gardners. Not recommended for commercial plantings.	.20	.30	.50
Ioana	90	C&F	Later maturing than Golden Cross Bantam. Will mature fair crop under dry conditions.	.20	.30	.50
Open Pollinated Yellow						
Golden Sunshine	72		Yellow kernels, ears 6½ to 7½ in. Not resistant to wilt.	.15	.20	.30
Golden Bantam	78	C&F	Excellent quality and flavor. Large kernels, 8-rowed ears. Not resistant to wilt.	.15	.20	.30
Whipple's Yellow	85		7 to 8 in. ears, 14 rows of deep kernels. Excellent qullity.	.15	.20	.30
Bantam Evergreen	95		Good large eared canning variety. Golden cream kernels, 7½ to 8½ in. ears.	.15	.20	.30
Open Pollinated White						
Luther Hill	70		Early, small eared white corn of exceptional sweetness, 4 to 5 in. ears.	.15	.20	.30
Stowell's Evergreen	95	C	Large 8 in. ears, white, sweet kernels. Most popular white variety.	.15	.20	.30
CUCUMBERS				*Pkt.*	*1 oz*	
Arlington White Spine	60		Slicing variety, 6 to 7 in. dark green fruit, 2½ in. diameter.	.10	.20	
Early Fortune	65		Slicing variety, 8 to 9 in. dark green fruit, 2½ in. thick.	.10	.20	
A & C	68		Excellent slicing variety. Dark green fruit 8 to 9 in. long.	.10	.25	
Straight Eight	66		Slicing variety. Fruits 8 in. long, 1½ in. thick.	.10	.25	
National Pickling	52		Black spined variety for pickling. Mature fruit 6 in. long. Heavy yielder.	.10	.20	
Improved Long Green	68		Large fruits, black spines, home garden variety.	.10	.20	
DILL						
Mammoth	70		Annual plant for flavoring.	.10	.20	
EDIBLE SOYBEANS				*¼ lb.*	*½ lb.*	
Giant Green	90		Mid season variety—pods large gray—nut like flavor.	.15	.25	
EGG PLANT				*Pkt.*	*1 oz.*	
New Hampshire Hybrid	70		Fruits deep purple and same shape as Black Beauty. Early maturing.	.10	.85	
Black Beauty	80		Large fruit, egg shaped and glossy, deep purple.	.10	.85	

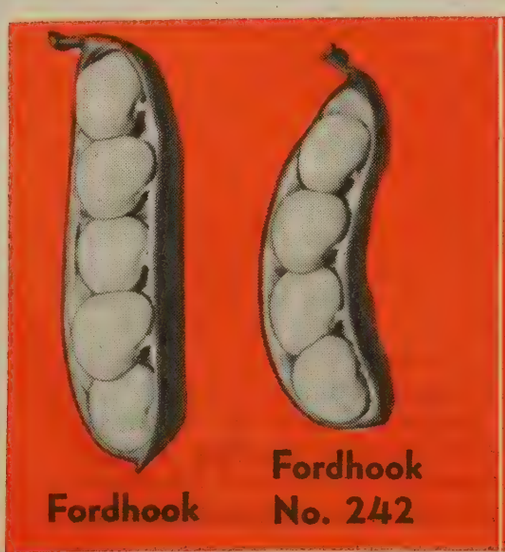


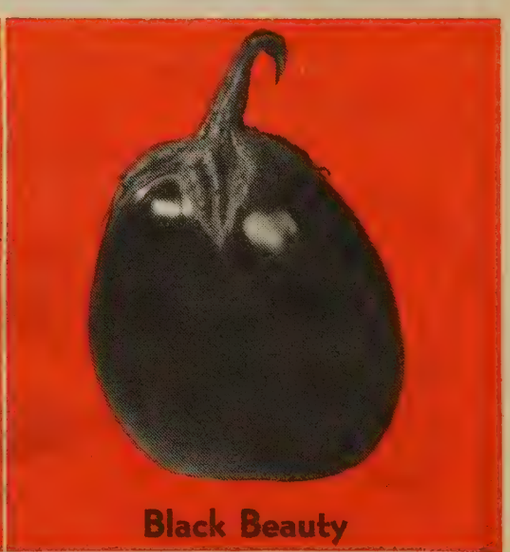
Same Planting Dates For All Three-Successive Maturity Dates

A continuous flow of corn to the table may be assured by planting Marcross 13-6, Carmel Cross 39-13, and Golden Cross Bantam at the same time. Marcross, maturing in 72 days, will answer that early craving for corn. Carmel Cross, a better quality 85-day variety, is suitable for canning as well as eating. Golden Cross Bantam, ready in 88 days, deserves a heavier planting because of its superior quality and its adaptability to both canning and freezing.

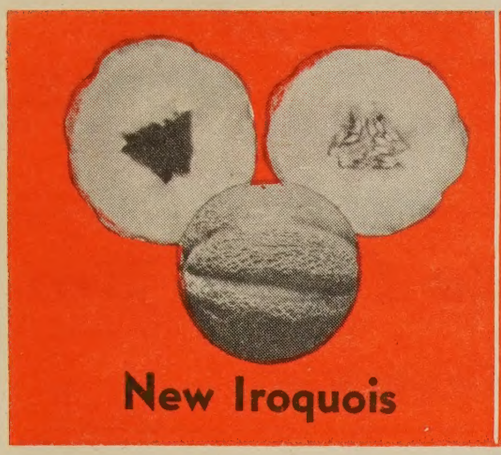
SAVE THIS GARDEN GUIDE — USE IT AT PLANTING TIME

	Approximate Days to Table Size	Suitable for Freezing (F) Canning (C)		PRICES Pkt.	1 oz.
ENDIVE					
Broad Leaf Batavian (Full Heart)	90		Large leaf, plant upstanding in growth habit. Leaves crisp and tender.	.10	.20
Green Curled	95		Leaves deep cut—center blanches readily. For fall use.	.10	.20
KALE					
Dwarf Blue Curled	85		An improved strain of Scotch—desirable for greens.	.10	.50
KOHLRABI					
White Vienna	55		Light green skin with clear white flesh.	.10	.50
LEEK					
American Flag	150		Large white stalk.	.10	.85
LETTUCE					
(Loose Leaf)					
Grand Rapids	45		Light green, wavy, curly leaves.	.10	.20
Black Seeded Simpson	45		Similar to Grand Rapids but slightly lighter green.	.10	.20
Prizehead	45		Curly leaves with frilled edges. Leaves tinted with reddish-brown.	.10	.20
(Heading Varieties)					
Big Boston	75		Butter head type with yellowish green leaves and white heart.	.10	.20
Cosberg	80		Ideal home garden strain of iceberg.	.10	.35
Imperial 847	82		Iceberg type. Dark green crinkled leaves. Large plants	.10	.40
MUSKMELON					
Benders Surprise	90		Coarse netting, distinct ribs and bright salmon color flesh.	.10	.35
Delicious (Early Bender)	83		Similar to Benders Surprise but earlier in maturity.	.10	.35
Hearts of Gold	95		Good garden variety. For areas with longer growing season. Sweet salmon color flesh.	.10	.35
Iroquois	95		New Cornell University selection of Bender—medium sized fruits, resistant to wilt, excellent quality. Orange flesh.	.10	.65
Pride of Wisconsin	90		Oval fruits with pearly gray rind, coarse netting and orange flesh. Small seed variety.	.10	.35
ONIONS					
Ebenezer	105		Deep flat bulbs of medium size with thick skin. Good keeping variety.	.10	.65
Early Yellow Globe	98		Deep flat bulbs of medium size with thick skin. Fair keeping variety.	.10	.65
Michigan Yellow Globe (Southport Yellow Globe)	110		Excellent storage variety.	.10	.65
Sweet Spanish	110		Late, mild flavored large size bulbs. Plant seedlings where growing season is short.	.10	.90
PARSLEY					
Moss Curled	70		Dark green foliage and curly fine cut leaves.	.10	.15
Hamburg or Turnip Rooted	90		Produces thick, fleshy roots which are used for flavoring.	.10	.15
PARSNIP					
Model	95		Long white roots, tender with fine flavor.	.10	.15
PEAS				½ lb.	1 lb.
World's Record	56	F	Pods 3½ in. long, dark green, good quality.	.20	.35
Little Marvel	60		Dwarf variety, small pods well filled with peas.	.20	.35
Thomas Laxton	58	F	Pods 3 to 3½ in. well filled with large peas.	.20	.35
Laxton's Progress	62	F	Large podded dwarf variety, 4 in. pods. Excellent quality.	.20	.35
Improved Gradus	65		Pods 3½ in. to 4 in.	.20	.35
Alderman or Dark Podded Telephone	75	F	4 to 4½ in. pods contain 8 to 10 peas. May mature in hot, dry spell which reduces yield and quality.	.20	.35
Dwarf Alderman	75	F	Large pods—vines 30 inches. Good late variety.	.20	.35

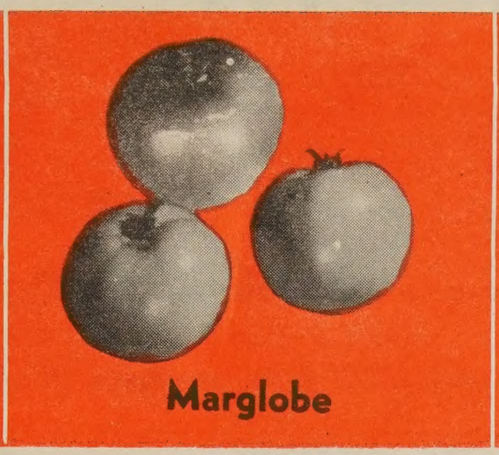




G. L. F. Seed Is Available at Your G. L. F. Service Agency



New Iroquois



Marglobe

Early Prolific

	Approximate Days to Table Size	Suitable for Freezing (F) Canning (C)		PRICES Pkt.	1 oz.
PEPPER					
Early Giant	63		Large fruited variety, sweet and mild. Heavy yielding.	.10	.70
World Beater	72		4 lobed large glossy fruits with mild, sweet, thick flesh.	.10	.65
California Wonder	75		Large fruited, mostly 4 lobed with thick flesh.	.10	.70
Early Calwonder	68		Earlier strain of California Wonder.	.10	.70
PUMPKIN					
Small Sugar (New England Pie)	65		Especially adapted for pie use. Sweet, dry, deep orange flesh.	.10	.15
Connecticut Field	70		For stock or for canning or pie. Fruits run 15–20 lb. each.	.10	.15
RADISH					
Scarlet Globe	25		Bright scarlet skin. White crisp flesh. Should be harvested when bulbs are ¾ in. diameter.	.10	.15
Sparkler	25		Upper part bright scarlet with white area around top.	.10	.15
White Icicle	30		Roots 5 to 6 in. long, pure white.	.10	.15
RUTABAGA or Swede Turnips					
Long Island Improved	95		Yellow flesh with purple top. Good storage variety.	.10	.15
SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster					
Mammoth Sandwich Island	135		8 to 9 in. roots, 1½ to 2 in. thick. Better if frosted.	.10	.50
SPINACH					
King of Denmark	47		Dark green, long standing without going to seed.	.10	.12
Long Standing Bloomsdale Savoy	45		Dark green leaves, crumpled and round. Rank grower.	.10	.12
Virginia Blight Resistant	40		Resistant to blight and mosaic. For fall use only.	.10	.12
New Zealand	55		Not a true spinach. New tips are used for food.	.10	.35
SQUASH					
Early Prolific Straightneck	50		Most popular summer variety. Yellow color.	.10	.20
Table Queen (Mammoth Strain)	85		Hard dark green skin with light orange flesh. Stores well.	.10	.30
Delicious Green	105		Heart shaped, dark green rind—medium size. Bright orange flesh.	.10	.35
Warted Hubbard (Chicago)	110		Excellent for storage. Dark green warted skin, deep orange-yellow flesh.	.10	.30
Blue Hubbard	110		Blue-gray skin with orange-yellow flesh. Excellent flavor.	.10	.30
TOMATO					
Victor	65		Early red tomato for table use.	.10	.90
Earliana	65		Early red tomato for table use.	.10	.75
Bonny Best	73	C	Deep scarlet, excellent for much of G.L.F. territory.	.10	.70
John Baer	73	C	Semi-globular scarlet fruit. Good yielder.	.10	.70
Jubilee (orange color)	75		Fruits globe shape, large, for slicing or juice.	.10	1.65
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper)	75	C	Mid-season variety with large fruit. Heavy yielder.	.10	.70
Rutgers	85	C	Retains foliage well into picking season, preventing sun scald.	.10	.70
Marglobe	78	C	Disease resistant and high yielder. Mild flavored fruit.	.10	.70
TURNIPS					
Purple Top White Globe	56		Large globe shaped roots. Purple tops with white below.	.10	.12
WATERMELONS					
Honey Cream	80		For localities with short growing season. Lemon color flesh, crisp and sweet.	.10	.35
Stone Mountain	90		Large oval-round fruit with red flesh.	.10	.20

SAVE THIS GARDEN GUIDE — USE IT AT PLANTING TIME

Know Your . . .

Garden Pests

. . . and How to Fight 'Em

Most bugs attack the underside of leaves—that's where to spray or dust.

CROP Disease or Insect	MATERIAL Wet Mixture No. of tsp. in 1 gal. water	MATERIAL Dust Mixture	TIME TO APPLY
ASPARAGUS Asparagus Beetle		Dual Garden Dust	When beetles are present.
BEANS Mexican Bean Beetle.	4 tsp. Home Garden Spray	Dual Garden Dust or V-G Dust 2	As soon as young beetles appear. Repeat at weekly intervals.
CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KALE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS Imported Cabbage Worm Diamond-Back Moth	4 tsp. Home Garden Spray	Dual Garden Dust or V-G Dust 2	As soon as young worms appear. Repeat weekly as needed.
Cabbage Aphis	1 tsp. Black Leaf 40 1 tsp. Soap Chips	4% Nicotine	Spray when aphis appears. Dust when 70° or above.
CELERY Bacterial Early and Late Blights		V-G Dust 3	Apply weekly at to 10-day intervals.
Tarnished Plant Bug and Blights		44-44-12 Lime-Sulphur-Copper	On early celery when plant bugs first appear. Repeat weekly until week before harvest. On late celery apply 6 weeks after plants are set in field. Repeat weekly.
CORN European Corn Borer		Corn Borer Dust 155	First apply as eggs begin to hatch. Make 3 additional applications at 5-day intervals.
CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SQUASH Scab, Anthracnose, Bacterial Wilt, Leaf Spot, Macrosporium Leaf Blight, Striped and Twelve-Spotted Cucumber Beetle	4 tsp. Home Garden Spray and 8 tsp. Copper A Compound	6-10 Cucumber Melon or Dual Garden Dust	First apply soon after plants emerge. Repeat weekly.
Squash Vine Borer	4 tsp. Black Leaf 40 4 tsp. Soap Chips	Spray area 2-3 ft. in diameter around center of hill.	First apply in late June and repeat 3 times at weekly intervals.
PEAS Pea Aphis	2 tsp. Home Garden Spray	4% Nicotine	Spray or dust as soon as Aphis appears. Dust when 70° or above.
Pea Weevil		Dual Garden Dust	Apply shortly before any pods set. Repeat weekly once or twice.
POTATOES and EGG PLANT Colorado Potato Beetle (Potato Bug) Flea Beetles	9 tsp. Calcium Arsenate or 4 tsp. Home Garden Spray	V-G Dust 2	As soon as beetles begin to hatch. Repeat weekly if necessary.
Blight (early and late), Flea Beetle and Colorado Potato Beetle	9 tsp. Calcium Arsenate and 8 tsp. Copper A Compound	V-G Dust 2	When plants are 4-5″ high. Repeat weekly for 7-10 weeks.
Leaf Hopper	1 tsp. Black Leaf 40 1 tsp. Soap Chips		To under side of leaves as soon as nymphs are numerous.
TOMATOES Colorado Potato Beetle and Flea Beetle	9 tsp. Calcium Arsenate	V-G Dust 2 or Dual Garden Dust	Apply as soon as beetles appear. Repeat at weekly intervals.
Blight and Leaf Diseases and Potato Beetle and Flea Beetle	8 tsp. Copper A Compound and 9 tsp. Calcium Arsenate	V-G Dust 2	Same as above (Spray is preferable to dusting).
Potato Late Blight	8 tsp. Copper A Compound	V-G Dust 3	Apply at 7-10 day intervals, when blight is serious on potatoes.
Tomato Worm	4 tsp. Home Garden Spray	V-G Dust 2	As soon as small worms appear. (The most effective treatment is to pick the small worms off by hand).
Aphis	1 tsp. Black Leaf 40 1 tsp. Soap Chips	4% Nicotine	Apply as soon as Aphis appears. Dust when 70° or above.

CROP Insects or Disease	SPRAY MATERIAL Per Gal. of Water	TIME TO APPLY
STRAWBERRIES Strawberry Weevil		Dust with V-G Dust 1 as soon as beetles begin cutting buds. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals as necessary.
Flea Beetle		Dust with Dual Garden Dust as soon as beetles are present and causing injury. Applications may have to be repeated at 7 day intervals.
Leaf Spot Mildew	8 tsp. Bordeaux Mixture	Late April or early May and repeated at 10 day intervals. In wet seasons 3 or more applications may be necessary.
RASPBERRIES American Raspberry Beetle (Raspberry Fruit-Worm)	5 tsp. Lead Arsenate 1 tsp. Dried Skim Milk	1st. About 10 days before beginning of blossoming or when beetles become numerous. 2nd. When the first blossoms begin to open.
CURRANTS Aphis	1½ tsp. Black Leaf 40 1 tsp. Soap Chips	Spray undersides of leaves particularly, as soon as Aphis appear. Repeat as necessary.
Gooseberry Fruit-worm	4 tsp. Home Garden Spray	As soon as worms can be found. In cases of severe infestation repeat in 7 days.
GRAPES Black Rot Downy Mildew	8 tsp. Bordeaux Mixture	1st. Just before blossoms open. 2nd. As soon as berries have set. 3rd. Just before or as berries begin to touch.
Rose Chafers	5 tsp. Lead Arsenate	Include this with the second rot spray.
Leaf Hoppers	1½ tsp. Black Leaf 40 1 tsp. Soap Chips	1st. Just as the earliest hatched nymphs begin to fly. Usually this spray can be combined with the third Black Rot spray in which case Black Leaf 40 should be used and the soap chips reduced by half. Be sure to spray underside of leaves. 2nd. Watch closely for second brood which may appear in late July or early August. Apply when young nymphs become numerous and just as a few begin to reach winged stage.

G.L.F. Garden Dusts

V-G Dust 2—contains 33% natural Cryolite (Kyrocide) and 7% Copper, expressed as metallic copper, derived from 16% of a fixed or insoluble copper known as Copper A Compound. This dust replaces 60-20-20 Lime-Monohydrated Copper Sulphate-Calcium Arsenate Dust.

V-G Dust 3—contains 7% Copper, expressed as metallic copper, derived from 16% of a fixed or insoluble copper known as Copper A Compound. This dust replaces 80-20 Lime-Monohydrated Copper Sulphate Dust.

Cucumber-Melon Dust 6-10—contains 4% Copper, expressed as metallic copper, derived from 5% Yellow Cuprocide and 10% Commercial Calcium Arsenate.

Dual Garden Dust—contains .5% Rotenone and 7% Copper, expressed as metallic copper, derived from a fixed or insoluble copper known as Copper A Compound.

SEED TREATMENT TABLE

Treating seeds before planting prevents many diseases. Arasan and Spergon are the recommended treating materials.

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip — All G.L.F. seed hot water treated for seed borne diseases. Treat with Semesan 0.4% or ½ teaspoonful for each pound seed, if planted too early for maggots in seed bed. For later planting use calomel according to the directions of the entomologists. Zinc oxide, 1 heaping teaspoonful for each pound, is suggested if Semesan or Calomel is not available.

Peas — All G.L.F. pea seed treated with Spergon.

Rutabaga — G.L.F. seed not water treated.

Cucumber, Melon — G.L.F. seed treated with Corrosive sublimate. Grower to dust seed with Semesan at planting time, 0.4% by weight or ½ level teaspoonful for each pound of seed.

Tomato — G.L.F. seed treated with hot water and blue vitriol.

Rate per lb. of Seed

Beans.....1 tsp. Spergon
Beet.....2 tsp. Arasan
Carrot.....1 tsp. Arasan or Spergon
Lettuce.....Dust lightly with Spergon
Spinach.....1 tsp. Arasan
Sweet Corn.....¼ tsp. Arasan

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Seed Needs *for a Family of* 5

CROPS	Season Supply for family of 5 or 6 in feet of row and plants needed		One PACKET is enough for	One OUNCE is enough for
	Ft. of Row	Plants		
BEANS—Snap	100–200		1 lb. will plant	150 ft.
Lima	100		½ lb. will plant	100 ft.
BEETS—Early	50		20 feet	75 feet
Late	100		20 feet	75 feet
BROCCOLI	30	or 15 plants	250 plants	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	30	or 15 plants	250 plants	
CABBAGE—Early	50	or 35 plants	200 plants	
Late	100	or 75 plants	200 plants	
CARROTS—2 plantings	100–150		100 feet	400 feet
CAULIFLOWER	50	or 35 plants	150 plants	
CELERIAC	75	or 150 plants	800 plants	
CELERY	75	or 150 plants	800 plants	
CHARD (Swiss)	35–50		25 feet	75 feet
CHINESE CABBAGE	25		25 feet	100 feet
CUCUMBER	75		20 hills	75 hills
EGG PLANT	50	or 25 plants	100 plants	
ENDIVE	25		25 feet	100 feet
KALE	50	or 35 plants	200 plants	
KOHLRABI	25		40 feet	200 feet
LETTUCE	25–50		50 feet	200 feet
MUSKMELONS	75–100		25 hills	100 hills
ONION—Green sets	50–100		(2 pounds)	
Mature bulbs	100		35 feet	250 feet
PARSLEY	15–25		75 feet	
PARSNIP	50		50 feet	200 feet
PEAS	150–300		1 lb. will plant	100 ft.
PEPPERS	25–50	or 18–37 plants	100 plants	
POTATOES—Early	200–300		1 bu. will plant	300 ft.
Late	600–800			
PUMPKINS	50–75		6–8 hills	25 hills
RADISHES	25–75		25 feet	100 feet
RUTABAGA	50		50 feet	200 feet
SALSIFY	50		20 feet	75 feet
SQUASH—Summer	50		10 hills	25 hills
Fall	75		10 hills	25 hills
Winter	125–150		6 hills	10 hills
SWEET CORN	150–300		1 lb. will plant	200 ft.
SPINACH	50–100		25 feet	80 feet
New Zealand	35–50		35 feet	
SOY BEANS	100–200		¼ lb. will plant	100 ft.
			½ lb. will plant	200 ft.
TOMATOES	250–300	or 75–100 plants	200 plants	
TURNIPS	100		50 feet	100 feet
WATERMELON	50		8–10 hills	35 hills

SEED WARRANTY

This statement appears on packages of G.L.F. Garden Seed.

G.L.F. Mills guarantees the seed in this package to the full extent of the purchase price to be as represented on the package. G.L.F. Mills cannot guarantee the crop. Carefully examine the seed, and if not acceptable return at once and the purchase price will be refunded.

Order Your Seed at Your Local G.L.F. Service Agency